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teeth in a horizontal direction. This fault of development is known among Neapolitans as "denti scritti" or writing on the teeth. The marking, when present on finely formed, white teeth, resembles the diminutive lettering which is sometimes done on seashells for purposes of ornamentation.

The different forms of deterioration which are grouped under the name of "denti di Chiaie" are thus seen to be quite unlike any other dental disease and not at all likely to be confounded with Hutchinson's teeth, mercurial teeth, carries, or other maladies of the teeth.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Naples—Steamship Aller from Naples to New York.*

NAPLES, ITALY, October 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, left this port on October 10, 1901, with 634 emigrants for New York. The captain was given a sealed letter, addressed to the quarantine officer, port of New York, as follows:

"In regard to the steamship *Aller*, leaving this port to-day for New York, I have to inform you that while at Naples the vessel lay off from the wharf, that communication with the shore was under my supervision, that the cargo was submitted to careful scrutiny, and that all the crew and steerage passengers were submitted to a medical examination. The temperature of the steerage passengers was taken and all persons having a temperature above normal were detained.

"The regulations of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, qualified by official amendments and additions and by telegraphic instructions received September 28, 1901, from the Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service, were strictly complied with.

"Vaccination was omitted, in compliance with paragraph 16, Article V, Addition to Regulations, to be observed at foreign ports and at sea, Treasury Department Circular No. 6, dated January 16, 1900.

"The number of cases and deaths from quarantinable diseases is given in the accompanying bill of health."

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Naples—Condition of plague and smallpox.*

NAPLES, ITALY, October 14, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 12, 1901, the following ship was inspected at Naples:

October 10, the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 634 steerage passengers. Eight hundred and seventy-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

*Inspections at Palermo.*

At Palermo, for the week ended October 12, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

October 7, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound

with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 259 steerage passengers and 120 pieces of large and 300 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and twenty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 12, the steamship *Nord America* of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,056 steerage passengers and 400 pieces of large and 2,000 pieces of small baggage. Four hundred pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

*Plague at Naples.*

During the week ended October 12, 1901, there were 2 cases and 2 deaths from plague officially reported at Naples. Since the beginning, September 7, 1901, there have been 26 cases and 8 deaths reported. All the cases have been traceable to the Government bonded warehouses at the Punto Franco. The appearance of each case has been followed by the most energetic measures of disinfection. The sick persons and all who have been in close contact with them have been at once removed to the isolation station at the island of Nisida. The problem that is now being given grave consideration is the disposition to be made of the infected merchandise at the Punto Franco. In round figures, this merchandise consists of 12,000 tons of grain, 500 tons of cotton and hemp, and 500 tons of hides. It was the handling of these goods that gave rise to the present outbreak of plague. Their disinfection without undue handling and without rendering them useless is the question that is at present occupying the attention of the local sanitarians and that is as yet undecided.

Most careful precautions are being taken by the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service at this port as a preliminary to granting consular bills of health. Vessels are not permitted to come to the wharf and measures are applied to prevent rats going aboard. All communication between vessels and the shore is under my supervision. All emigrant baggage is being disinfected.

In addition to the personal medical examination of steerage passengers, the temperature of all members of crews from Naples and of all emigrants is taken. In order to take the temperatures of hundreds of persons within a very limited time, matters have had to be carefully systematized. The steamship companies and the port authorities have greatly facilitated the work by lending the aid of their medical employees and furnishing soldiers and sailors to act as guards and to police the crowds. In taking temperatures the passengers are mustered ashore in squads of about 20 and examined simultaneously. To prevent delay, the steamship companies have furnished a large number of thermometers, which previous to being used are examined by Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas. The instruments are disinfected before being used a second time. After having their temperatures taken the fact is noted on their inspection cards and the emigrants are put in line for the general examination. Vaccination is omitted as tending to increase the liability to plague infection and to confuse diagnosis. All ships leaving Naples with emigrants for the United States are provided by the Italian Government with a supply of antipest serum.

*Smallpox in Naples.*

During the week ended October 12, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 54 cases of smallpox and 5 deaths.

*Plague in Egypt.*

Throughout Egypt there were reported under date of October 7, 1901, 7 cases of plague as follows: Four Europeans at Alexandria; 1 native at Benha, and 1 European and 1 native at Mit Gamr. Since the beginning of the epidemic, April 7 last, there have been 173 cases of plague in Egypt, with 85 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamship *Sicilia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, left this port on October 14, 1901, with 502 immigrants, for New York. The captain was given a sealed letter addressed to the quarantine officer, port of New York, as follows:

"In addition to the information given on the accompanying bill of health, I have to inform you that the steamship *Sicilia*, leaving this port to-day for New York, lay off from the wharf while at Naples; that due precautions were taken to prevent rats from going aboard; that communication with the shore was under my supervision; that the cargo was submitted to a careful scrutiny in order that articles likely to convey contagion should not go without proper treatment, and that all the steerage passengers were submitted to a medical examination before going aboard. The temperature of all steerage passengers has been taken and all persons having a temperature above normal have been detained.

"All baggage of steerage passengers was disinfected in accordance with the regulations of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

"Vaccination was omitted, in compliance with the regulations, as likely to increase the liability to plague infection and tending to confuse diagnosis in case of suspicious illness aboard."

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

JAPAN.

*A case of cholera near Yokohama.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *October 3, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that the following case of quarantinable disease has been reported in the suburb of Yokohama on September 23: Place, Sakuragi-cho; disease, cholera; 1 case and 1 death.

I have no return in meantime regarding the new cases or contagion of cholera. On account of the weather getting cool by degrees, probably there will be no appearance of cholera or plague, etc., in Japan.

Respectfully,

K. ROKKAKU,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*